

## ANTIS AND PRO-SUFFS INDULGE IN ACRIMONIOUS DISCUSSION AT HARTFORD; SENATE WIT PRESIDES

Second Hearing of Two Equal Suffrage Bills to Give Women of State the Vote Develops in Charges of Duplicity Being Hinted at Pro-Suffs by Antis.

(Special to The Farmer.)  
Hartford, April 5.—More bitter than before, with sensational charges of duplicity in the obtaining of membership in the Connecticut Equal Franchise League, the object of much contention, the second hearing of the two equal suffrage bills which aim to give women of Connecticut the right to vote in municipal and presidential elections (House Bill 635) and the right to vote on excise questions, was attended by women from all parts of the state.

A brilliant array of the tricolor of the suffragists, the national colors, and the banners of the county delegations, brightened the hall of the House, the capacity of which was taxed so that the galleries were called upon to accommodate the overflow.

The committee on Woman Suffrage gave to the contending factions a hearing that continued for more than four hours. Senator John H. Barnes, famed as the wit of the Senate, presided as the Senate chairman of the committee, giving broad leeway to all who wished to speak.

Prominent among the ranks of the anti-suffragists, wearing the red rose emblematic of their cause, was Mrs. Herman H. Koppelman, wife of the other Senate member of the committee.

Although the suffragists had protested against the repetition of the hearing, they were out in equally as large numbers as before. The committee on woman suffrage, its full membership, sat through the hearing until its close, in this way extending more courtesy to the speakers than was shown by the judiciary committee, whose members dwindled away during the hearing until at its close, there were less than half the membership present.

Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn led the cause of the pro-suffragists, in the bill relating to the granting of the right of franchise to women in municipal and national elections, and Mrs. Daniel A. Markham, the opposition, in the capricious as presidents of the respective state organizations.

The forces which lined up for and against the excise measure were directed respectively by H. H. Spooner of Kensington, state legislative agent of the Prohibition party, and Cornelius J. Denaher, attorney, of Meriden. Fred W. Orr, legislative agent of the Connecticut Liquor Dealers' association, made a strong speech against the measure.

Excitement began when Miss Remy of New Canaan, a member of the state executive board of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the state, charged trickery in the passage, at the last state convention of the resolution endorsing the suffrage cause. She detailed the circumstances, and said that while the vote as it stands is 32 to 22 in favor of equal franchise, if the suffragists had not resorted to duplicity, they would have polled a vote of the full convention and the result, she declared, would have been 72 to 32 against the measure.

Mrs. Hepburn interrupted, with the consent of the chairman, to ask Miss

Remy if she appeared as an authorized representative of the federation. She admitted that she appeared merely as an individual member of the executive committee, "an observer who knew what was going on," and she declared if the suffragists would adopt such tactics in a matter of this sort, it would not be wise to entrust them with the ballot.

Miss Marjorie Dorman, formerly of Virginia, now a law student in New York city, made virtually the same speech before the woman suffrage committee as she delivered before the judiciary committee, at a former hearing evoking applause even from the most ardent of the suffragists, whose arguments she had brought from New York city to refute.

Mrs. Markham, who had been badgered at the former hearing, and through the columns of the press, by the suffragists, reiterated her allegation that the anti-suffragists have joined hands with the liquor interests to beat the bills, and took the trouble to state her position as to Bill No. 905. "Prohibition is a man's job," declared Mrs. Markham, "and I believe in leaving it to the men."

Mrs. Hepburn, concluding her rebuttal, referred to the opponents of the two measures, as the bartenders, the saloonkeepers, and the women who don't understand the purport of the measures.

Statistics adduced by the suffragists showed a membership of over 37,000 in the state association. The charge was made that many had signed the membership cards on representation that they were giving expression, in so doing, merely to their favoring prohibition, child welfare, or similar measures. These charges were denied by the suffrage leaders.

As during the former hearing, the arguments on Bill 805 were based, from the opponents' viewpoint, on the assumption that to give the women the vote, meant to sweep Connecticut with a prohibition wave.

In this connection Miss Dorman had a little fun at the expense of the suffragists. She recalled Harriet Stanton Blatch, suffrage apostle, as the great leader of the movement in England and America for many years. "And all her revenue, her only means of support, came from her husband, a wealthy brewer," said the eloquent Virginian.

The suffragists have little hope for a favorable report from the committee. They have openly expressed their belief that the committee is premeditatedly packed against them. Speaker Healy, who named the 11 house members, is openly opposed to the movement and his feelings towards the suffragists was not improved any by the action of their champions, two weeks ago, in seeking to override his ruling, when he referred to the committee on equal suffrage bills, already heard, and reported by the committee on the judicial committee.

The committee comprises the

members: Senator John H. Barnes, senate chairman, a Republican of Norwich, a lawyer; Senator Herman H. Koppelman, a Hartford merchant; Representative Edward S. Coe, Republican, of Cromwell, House chairman, a banker; Representatives Frank E. Boardman, Republican, a merchant of Middletown; Fred V. Harsman, Republican, a farmer of Union; Edward A. Hoxie, Republican, a farmer of Lebanon; Charles C. Lacey, Republican, a mechanic, of Fairfield; Edward A. Swain, Republican, teacher, of Pomfret; John M. Claxton, Republican, a druggist of Torrington; John E. Kingsbury, Republican, a farmer of Coventry; Thomas P. Kelly, Democrat, carpenter of Naugatuck; Patrick J. Adams, Democrat, a grocer of Saybrook; John S. Pratt, a Republican, a farmer of Harwinton.

Among the half dozen representatives who attended the hearing and asked to be registered in favor of the suffrage measures were both bridgeporters, William Chew and Robert N. Blakeslee. The latter, in asking to be recorded, said that when he first entered the legislature, he was opposed to equal suffrage, but that he had "seen the light," a statement that was applauded by the suffragists.

### Says His Auto Was Injured By Horse

Declaring that a man on horseback ran into his automobile and damaged the car, Charles Cutbill of White Plains, N. Y., has filed papers in the common pleas court in a \$500 suit against Leland Close of Norwalk. It is alleged that October 1, 1916, the plaintiff was driving in Norwalk when Close and a party of friends approached on horseback. Cutbill claims the defendant's horse was driven so recklessly that the animal struck the car. The suit is returnable to the May term.

### Enrollments Increase For Coast Defense

Before the coming of the enrollment board of the Naval Coast Defense Reserve force to this city, 69 persons had enrolled for that branch of the service. Since then about the same number have made out pre-enrollment papers. The enrollment board left the city Saturday but will probably return shortly to consider the new applicants. Of the 69 who previously made out pre-enrollment papers but 48 appeared before the board when summoned for enlistment. Of those who appeared only 33 were accepted.

### MANY AT MEIGS SALE

Each season Meigs & Co. offer the women of Bridgeport an opportunity to purchase the newest models in coats, gowns and suits at a one-price sale. The annual spring offering of this exclusive store, is being made in the two day one price sale which opened this morning. During the day hundreds of women procured for themselves beautiful models in these garments and it is doubtful if when the sale closes tomorrow evening there will be one of the many distinctive gowns, suits of coats left in the store. As the very newest decrees of fashion are shown the sale serves as much for fashion show as an opportunity for women to purchase extremely smart clothes at a moderate price.

The Russian provisional government repealed all laws actually in force limiting the rights of Russian citizens regarding creeds and religions.



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## HOME GARDEN PLANTING FOR USE IN WINTER

Washington, D. C., April 5.—There are a number of vegetables which, though grown in the summer, are usually planted for use in the following winter. An adequate supply of these produced in the home garden will do much to make the family's winter fare more attractive and more economical. Among garden products of this type may be named cabbage, carrots, parsnips, turnips and rutabagas.

Both early and late varieties of cabbage are grown extensively in the north early cabbage may be planted in the hotbed during February and transplanted to the open ground as soon as the soil is ready to be worked. For a late crop it is customary to plant the seeds in a bed in the open ground in May or June and transplant them to the garden in July. For cabbage of this character the soil should be heavier and more retentive of moisture than for early cabbage, which requires a rich, warm soil in order to reach maturity quickly. For the late variety it is not desirable to have too rich a soil, as the heads are liable to burst. Cabbages should be set in rows 30 to 36 inches apart, the plants standing 14 to 18 inches apart in the row.

To store cabbage the heads should be buried in pits or placed in cellars. One method is to dig a trench about 18 inches deep and three feet wide and set the cabbage upright with the heads close together, and the roots embedded in the soil. When cold weather comes the heads are covered lightly with straw and three or four inches of earth put in. Slight freezing does not injure cabbage, but it should not be subjected to repeated freezing and thawing. Early cabbage can not be kept, as it does not stand hot weather well. It should be used soon after it has formed a solid head.

Caiflower is cultivated in much the same way as cabbage, but when

the heads began to develop the leaves may be tied over them in order to exclude the light and keep the heads white. Caiflower requires a rich, moist soil and thrives best under irrigation. The tender heads of this vegetable are boiled with butter or cream, and also used for pickling.

The roots of the parsnip are dug late in the fall and stored in cellars or pits, much as cabbage is, or else are allowed to remain where they are grown and are dug as required for use. All roots not dug during the winter, however, should be removed from the garden, as they will produce seed the second season and become of a weedy nature. When the parsnip has been allowed to run wild in this way the root is considered to be poisonous.

The seeds of parsnips should be sown as early as convenient in the spring in rows 18 inches to three feet apart. The plants should later be thinned to stand three inches apart in the row. A rich soil with frequent cultivation is necessary for success with this crop. The roots are boiled until tender and then cut in slices and browned in butter or roasted with meat in the same way that potatoes are.

Carrots are cultivated in practically the same way as the parsnip, but are not thinned so much and are allowed to grow almost as thickly as planted. Those not used during the summer are dug in the autumn and stored in the same manner as parsnips or turnips. If there is a surplus it may be fed sparingly to horses and mules or cattle.

Turnips are used largely in combination with potatoes, cabbage, and meat in boiled dishes. They are also mashed like potatoes and are a desirable addition to the ordinary winter fare. They require a rich soil and may be grown either as an early or late crop. For a late crop it is customary to sow the seeds broadcast on land from which some early crop has been removed. In the north this is generally done during July or August, but the usual time is later in the South. The plants are quite hardy and the roots need not be gathered until after several frosts. They may then be stored in a cellar or buried in a pit outside. Before storing, the tops should be removed. If an early crop is desired the seed should be removed. If an early crop is desired

the seed should be sown in drills 12 to 18 inches apart as early in the spring as the condition of the soil will permit. After the plants appear they are thinned to about 3 inches. Two pounds of seed are required to plant an acre.

The rutabaga is quite similar to the turnip and is grown in much the same way. It requires more space, however, and a longer period for its growth. It is used to a considerable extent for stock feed and has the advantage of being quite hardy.

## STEPNEY

Mrs. Charles Sherman of New Haven is spending this week with her mother, Mrs. Edson Hayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Edwards, Inez and Clifford Edwards were Sunday guests at the home of D. W. Edwards in Easton.

Schools will close Thursday and reopen Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chatlos of Bridgeport have spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davis.

Raymond Latham and friend of Bridgeport were week end guests at the home of William Kruger.

Mrs. Ober of Devon has been spending several days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Edwards.

Mrs. William C. Nichols spent Saturday as the guest of Mrs. John Summers in Hattertown.

Stanley Northrop spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Turney Northrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks Goodsell have visited at the home of Eugene Botsford in Palestine.

Rev. George Powell will deliver a special Easter sermon next Sunday morning. This will be the last sermon of the year as Mr. Powell will leave the following Wednesday for conference.

Eugene Northrop is ill with an attack of rheumatism. Dr. Smith is in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Platt are spending some time in New York city.

Miss Florence Hayes who has been spending a few weeks here has returned to New Haven.

## Green, Head of National Biscuit Co. Drew His Own Will

Greenwich, April 5.—The six children of the late Adolphus W. Green, who for many years had a summer residence at Belle Haven, will only receive the income from the estate estimated at several million dollars, by provisions of the will admitted to probate recently. A trust will be created in the Astor Trust Co., by the children, with provisions to carry out Mr. Green's wishes.

Mr. Green, who was president of the National Biscuit Co. and a lawyer, drew his own will in Illinois, and counsel fear that owing to the difference in the statutes regarding wills in Illinois and New York there may be some question of its validity since Mr. Green had been a resident of New York several years prior to his death. Under these circumstances Charles P. Northrup, attorney for the children and the Astor Trust Co., said that the estate, instead of being administered as Mr. Green had desired, might be divided among the six children. There have been rumors of a contest, but they were declared due to the complications which the agreement eliminates.

Mrs. Green, now deceased, is left \$100,000, together with numerous paintings and works of art and the family home, in addition to providing incomes for her and the children. She is also named as executrix and the Equitable Trust Co., of Chicago, is named as executor.

There is also a provision that when John R. Green, son of the testator becomes twenty-three years of age he becomes a co-partner. In a codicil attached to the will made after Mrs. Green's death, the Astor Trust Co., is made the sole executor and trustee. The children are Mrs. O. B. Carrott, of Greenwich; Mrs. L. P. Ordway, Jr., of St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Norman P. Ream, Mrs. B. B. Howard, Miss Elizabeth L. Green and John R. Green, of New York.

Dr. D. M. Shively, president of the Western Baseball League from its organization in 1902 until 1910, died at Kansas City.

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